第７講 構文の演習 - ①（関係詞を中心に）

ポイント❶ 関係詞の「意識」（その１）

■ 入試問題演習

⑴ 次の英文を和訳しなさい。ただし，斜字体になっている *Jimmy is the one Ronald wants to succeed* の部分は，英語のままでかまいません。

The sentence *Jimmy is the one Ronald wants to succeed* is also an instance of ambiguity, as it can mean either Ronald is to succeed Jimmy, or Jimmy is to be successful.

⑵ 次の英文を和訳しなさい。

To a younger generation that questions the merits of working 9-to-9 and then drinking with colleagues until the last train home, the new push for shorter hours and longer vacations is welcome.

ポイント❷ 関係詞の「意識」（その２）

■ 入試問題演習

⑴ 次の英文の下線部を和訳しなさい。

Television has become an inescapable force in national politics simply by magnifying for the viewer things a live audience might pass by with less notice. Its impact on the political process and on the journalism that reports that process is enormous.

ポイント❸　関係詞を使った重要構文（その１）

■ 入試問題演習

⑴　次の英文を和訳しなさい。

When you are confronted with a picture in a gallery or museum you may be able to see and feel many of its characteristics, but you might not have the vocabulary with which to say precisely what they are.

ポイント❹　関係詞を使った重要構文（その２）

■ 実戦問題演習

⑴　次の英文の下線部を和訳しなさい。

What Japan was she owed to the samurai. They were not only the flower of the nation, but its root as well. All the gracious gifts of Heaven flowed through them. Though they kept themselves socially aloof from the populace, they set a moral standard for them and guided them by their example.

第７講 構文の演習 - ①（関係詞を中心に） 解答

p.1

■ 入試問題演習

(1) 和訳 “Jimmy is the one Ronald wants to succeed” という文もまた，曖昧な例なのである。というのも，「ロナルドがジミーのあとを引き継ぐ」とも，「ジミーが成功する」とも，どちらの意味にもとれてしまうからだ。

英文 The sentence *Jimmy is the one Ronald wants to succeed* is also an instance of ambiguity, as it can mean either Ronald is to succeed Jimmy, or Jimmy is to be successful.

構文解析・直訳

<The sentence *Jimmy is the one Ronald wants to succeed*> is also <an instance of ambiguity>, (as it can mean <either Ronald is to succeed Jimmy, or Jimmy is to be successful>).

「ロナルドがジミーのあとを引き継ぐことになっている」とも，「ジミーが成功することになっている」とも，どちらの意味にもとれてしまうので，“Jimmy is the one Ronald wants to succeed” という文もまた，曖昧な表現の一例なのである。

語句 ambiguity「曖昧さ」 succeed「～のあとを継ぐ」

(2) 和訳 ９時から９時まで働いた後に終電まで同僚と飲むことのメリットを疑問視する若い世代にとって，働く時間を短くして休暇を長くする新しい動きは大歓迎だ。

英文 To a younger generation that questions the merits of working 9-to-9 and then drinking with colleagues until the last train home, the new push for shorter hours and longer vacations is welcome.

構文解析

❨To a younger generation ［that questions <the merits of working 9-to-9 and then drinking with colleagues (until the last train home)>］❩, <the new push for shorter hours and longer vacations> is welcome.

語句 colleague 同僚

p.2

■ 入試問題演習

(1) 和訳 生で見ている観衆があまり注意しないで見逃してしまうかもしれない様々な事柄を，視聴者のために大きく取りあげることだけで，テレビというものは国の政治において，その影響力は避けられないものとなった（→何かしら必ず影響力を持ってしまう）。政治の進展およびその進展状況を報道するジャーナリズムに与えるテレビの影響はとても大きなものである。

英文 Television has become an inescapable force in national politics simply by magnifying for the viewer things a live audience might pass by with less notice. Its impact on the political process and on the journalism that reports that process is enormous.

語句 inescapable「不可避の」 magnify「～を拡大する」

構文解析・直訳

<Television> has become <an inescapable force> (in national politics) ❨simply by magnifying (for the viewer) things [a live audience might pass by (with less notice)]❩.

生の観衆があまり注意せずに通り過ぎてしまうかもしれない様々な事柄を，視聴者のために大きくすることのみによって，テレビは国の政治において，不可避の影響力となった。

＜Its impact ［on the political process and on the journalism [that reports that process]］＞ is enormous.

政治の進展およびその進展状況を報道するジャーナリズムに対するテレビの影響はとても大きなものである。

Television has become an inescapable force in national politics (simply)
❨by magnifying (for the viewer) things [a live audience might pass by (with ～)]❩.
V M O (s) (v) ↑ (o) が不足

＜ Its impact
on the political process
and
on the journalism [that reports <that process>] ＞

is enormous.

p.3

■ 入試問題演習

⑴ 和訳 画廊や美術館で１枚の絵と向き合っているとき，その絵の様々な性質を見て感じることはできるかもしれないが，それらがどんなものであるかを正確に言い表すための語彙は持ち合わせていないかもしれない。

英文 When you are confronted with a picture in a gallery or museum you may be able to see and feel many of its characteristics, but you might not have the vocabulary with which to say precisely what they are.

構文解析

❨When you are confronted with a picture (in a gallery or museum)❩ you may be able to see and feel many of its characteristics, but you might not have the vocabulary [with which to say precisely <what they are>].

p.4

■ 実戦問題演習

⑴ 和訳 日本が日本たりえたのは，武士のおかげであった。彼らは日本の華（表に出るもの）であっただけでなく，日本を形作る根っこ（元）でもあった。天からの慈悲深い恵みはすべて武士を通してもたらされた。武士は，社会的には民衆とかけ離れた存在であり続けていたが，民衆のための道徳規範を示し，自らその模範となって民衆を導いた。

英文 What Japan was she owed to the samurai. They were not only the flower of the nation, but its root as well. All the gracious gifts of Heaven flowed through them. Though they kept themselves socially aloof from the populace, they set a moral standard for them and guided them by their example.

構文解析

<What Japan was> she owed to the samurai.

They were not only <the flower of the nation>, but its root (as well).

<All the gracious gifts of Heaven> flowed through them.

(Though they kept themselves socially aloof from the populace), they set <a moral standard> (for them) and guided them (by their example).

語句 owe A to B「A は B のおかげだ」 gracious「慈悲深い」 aloof「離れて」
moral standard「道徳基準」